FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 113.

RAIN IN AN AUTUMN NIGHT.

Drip, drop! drip drop!
Hear the rain come down,
Over the valleys lone and still,
And over the sleeping town;
Over the trees that wave and gleam
With a murmurous tone and low,
I cannot sleep and I cannot dream
I love to hear it so.

Drip, drop! drip, drop!
Listening to its fall
I wander back to the past again,
And hear my loved ones call
Out from the shore where they had gone,
As in the days of yore
And with them I seem to journey on,
Weary and weeping no more.

Drip, drop! drip, drop!
Down from the sloping eaves,
And over my lost and wasted powers
My conscious spirit grieves,
And pure resolves, which the Father hears,
And the Angels love to know
Spring up to bliss the gathering years,
In summer time and snow.

Drip, drop! drip, drop!
So well the sound I love,
I wonder oft if the Angels hear
Sweeter music above.
Earth has its melodies, rich and rare
And strains of glad delight,
But none, methinks that will ever compare
With the rain-drops in the night.

North Carolina at New Orleans—Her Fine Exhibit of Minerals and Timbers.

We copy from an exchange the following article taken from the Baltimore *Manufacturer's Record* relative to North Carolina's exhibit at the great World's Exposition. It says:

The Richmond & Danville railroad has one of the finest displays, consisting chiefly of woods and minerals to be seen in the Government Building. It is located among the great mineral States of the Union, and the exhibit does not suffer by comparison with the glitter of gold and shimmer of silver by which it is surrounded. This exhibit embraces specimens from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and the Richmond & Danville Syndicate owns, leases and operates about 2,000 miles of road in the States named.

From Prof. William Beal, who is one of Captain McPhail's most active assistants, I obtained some valuable information relating to this excellent exhibit.

It is said that fourth fifths of the lines traversed by these roads is still in forests, and these include all the best woods common to the section. Among the specimens exhibited is one of red cherry four feet in diameter taken twenty feet from the ground, and the first branches on the tree from which it was cut were 80 feet from the ground. Another very handsome specimen is a black walnut six feet in diameter, 60 feet to the branches. These specimens come from the mountains of Western North Carolina. The exhibit contains samples of birch, yellow, red and black, white ash, every variety of oak, except the live oak, curly pines, chestnut and beech. Altogether there are some two hundred varieties shown, and they represent thousands of acres of primeval forests. Immense quantities of these timbers are easily accessible, and the hickories and oaks are now being shipped to many parts of the world, going even as far as California and Europe. Some of the wood factories are shipping spokes for wagon and carriage wheels to England, and the exhibit contains specimens manufactured expressly for the English market. The beech is being extensively used for car finishing. The forest growth in Western North Carolina is very rapid. A specimen of poplar large enough for all ordinary purposes is exhibited, which was cut from a tree less than thirty years old. In order to show the size of some of the trees in this section of the South, it is said that a church and all the furniture in it and a part of the fence around the building was constructed from the lumber obtained from one poplar tree.

But while all of these varieties are abundant and very useful, none of them are of more importance than the yellow pine which constitutes so large a part of the forest growth of the Southern States, and it is estimated that there is still standing in the States penetrated by this system of railroads 46,208,000,000 feet of this lumber.

The yellow pine is used in all primitive constructions from fences up to residences, and it has entered largely into naval architecture. The keel, beams, side planks and decks of ships are often made of this wood. It has been sent in large quantities to the ship yards of Maine for this purpose. The value of the tree in the construction of ships does not exist exclusively in the wood, as the tree supplies nearly all the resinous matter used in the United States in ship building. The demand for yellow pine, both for domestic use and export, is increasing rapidly, and it is not easy to foresee how great the future demands may be.

The completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad opened up one of the finest timber regions of the country, and now that the woods are so easily and cheaply accessible, saw mills for cutting it will follow rapidly, and they in turn will be followed by the erection of establishments for the manufacture of wooden ware. This will develope other industries that will add greatly to the wealth of the section possessing such valuable resources.

The mineral exhibit of the Richmond and Danville road is very complete and interesting in all its departments. Among the building stones may be mentioned the white, black, striped and colored marbles, and the most beautiful one is a translucent specimen of flesh colored marble obtained from the valley of the Nantahala, Swain county, North Carolina. It is found in that locality in inexhaustible quantities. There is a mountain of this marble five miles long six hundred feet high. This is found in the western extension of the Western North Carolina road and Prof. Beal informs me that several miles of culverts on this extension will be built of this marble, as it is the cheapest material available. In order to demonstrate the mineral wealth of this section, the professor adds, that, after the culverts and the piers of the bridges have been built of this beautiful and durable marble they will be able to plate them with nickel found in abundance within thirty miles of the marble mountain. Talc of the purest quality is found in inexhaustible deposits; it will be near enough to the roads, when completed, to be landed on the cars without any hauling. This material is now being largely used in the manufacture of lava gas tips. Thousands of dollars worth of it is now hauled forty miles on wagons and shipped abroad, and even with this tedious and expensive transportation it is found profitable. On Valley River the best slate, soapstone and kaolins are found. The soapstone is suitable for mantels, furnaces, &c. The kaolin is extensively used in the manufacture of porcelain of every grade, from the toughest granite to the finest Sevres china.

The exhibit contains corundums of every grade from rough emory to pure rubian sapphire, and this is undoubtedly the best collection of corundums at the Exposition. They are from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and are found in quantities to supply any demand. The most valuable among the precious gems shown is the Hiddenite, found only in Alexander county, North Carolina.

Some splendid specimens of gold ore, nuggets and crystals from Dahlonega, Georgia, and ores from other sections along the line of the roads are exhibited, and they rival the famous gold ore of California in their richness. Gold ores from the Haile gold mine, assaying from ten to forty dollars per ton are on exhibiton. The proprietors of these mines are now using the equivalent of 500 stamps are now putting in twenty new concentrators. There are five separate veins in this mine, and their united width is 180 feet. Silver ores from Davidson City, North Carolina assaying from $40 to $100 per ton are displayed, and nickel from Jackson county. A specimen of gray copper ore from Person county on exhibition is reported to have assayed 12 per cent. copper and twenty ounces of silver to the ton, but Prof. Beal thinks it will run higher than that. He says that a man and three boys are now working this mine with the most primitive instruments, and in eight months they shipped one thousand dollar's worth of the ore. The vein is ten feet wide. One of the richest specimens of gold ore is from the Catharine mines, North Carolina. This ore sells for $125 per ton, delivered at the the furnace. A specimen of copper from Conrad Hill analyzed 30 per cent. copper and 32 dollars of gold to the ton. The exhibit contains every variety of iron ore, hematite, limonite, magnetite and specular, and these come from all sections along the line, and they analyse from 40 to 72 per cent. of iron. The chromite iron used in the manufacture of chromic acid, is exhibited from Yancey, Mitchell and Jackson counties. Large specimens of coal from Stokes county, North Carolina, and from Richmond, Virginia, coal fields are shown, the vein from the latter place is said to be twenty-four feet in thickness. The exhibit contains manganese from Cherokee county, North Carolina, and iron from the Cranberry Iron Works, located in the extreme western part of the State. No smelting is now carried on at these works, but two car loads of ore are shipped daily to Birmingham, Alabama, to be mixed with the iron mined at that place. The Cranberry iron is said to be the best magnetic iron in the world.

THE HANDICAPPED SOUTH.—The election of a Democratic administration was needed to restore the Union, and now that Union is restored we may look for such a bounding forward on the avenues to general prosperity as the hitherto handicapped South has never yet experienced. It means that the course of empire, naturally tending westward, may now deflect in a new and more inviting direction; that old obstacles to enterprise shall be set aside; that capital shall divest itself of all fears, and that State after State shall swing, like Georgia, into the line of permanent progress and gilt-edged credit.

We were told, not long ago, that Democratic success in the Presidential election of November last would be a national calamity. Even after the election was over, and in the very midst of the country's jubilations, grave consequences were foreshadowed, and from very high quarters, Results are showing how false and fallacious were the songs of all these birds of evil omen, and how great the propulsive force in better and stronger directions was the vote which called a Democratic administration into power.—*Washington Post.*

TARIFF NOTHING TO DO WITH IT.—One or two of the appointments lately made by President Cleveland have been recommended by Mr. Randall it but is absurd to suppose that the president, as some of the party organs are trying to make themselves believe, thus indicates a sympathy with the Pennsylvatia idea of the tariff. What he has already said on that subject should enable the timid to see such things without getting panic-stricken. Mr. Randall might have recommended these appointments, not because he is a Pennsylvania protectionist, but because he knew they were good ones, and the president might have made them for the same reason, without thinking or caring what Mr. Randall's relations to the tariff are.—*Chicago Times.*

There are only five Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, living—Bishops McTyiere, Nashville; Keener, New Orleans; Wilson, Baltimore; Granbery, St. Louis; Hargrove, Atlanta, Ga.—*Richmond State.*

A darkey having heard that ex-Gov. Jarvis had been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, told another darkey that Gov. Jarvis had been appointed an *extraordinary preacher* to the *penitentiary* in Brazil.

Mr. Pearson's Appointment.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

The decision reached by the President in the case of the New York Post Office will no doubt disappoint and displease many Democratic politicians. But it will receive the unqualified approval of all who desire to see the business offices of the Government filled with capable and faithful men, and no longer regarded as the personal property of the party in power.

Although this particular appointment has been made the subject of some heated discussion, it has presented only simple questions. First, Is the New York Postmastership an office so identified with the general policy of the Administration as to render it desirable that it should be held by a person in political accord with the Administration? Next, being a new appointment, had not a Democratic applicant a better claim than Mr. Pearson, provided he was equally well qualified and equally honest?

There is no evidence whatever that any Democrat as well qualified as Mr. Pearson is known to be was in any sense an applicant for the appointment. Certainly the names that were mentioned in connection with the office were not such as conveyed the idea of recognized and unquestionable fitness.

Mr. Pearson's appointment is emphatically a triumph of Civil-Service principles, because, while not required by the Civil-Service law, it is a recognition of a faithful and capable official extended by an Administration with which he is not in political sympathy.

President Cleveland does not simply retain Mr. Pearson: he appoints him to a full term at the urgent request of the business men of the city, who asked his appointment, and in consideration of the acknowledged fidelity and capacity with which he has conducted the office.

Even from a political or party standpoint Pearson's appointment is entitled to respect. The Mugwumps asked it as a recognition of the services rendered by them in last year's campaign. The Democratic party can afford to be generous to all its allies. It would have been ungracious to refuse to concede the Mugwumps a post-offices, especially when asked in the name of the principle on which their votes were given to the Democrat President.—*N. Y. World.*

There was special fitness in his reappointment because of the fact that the Reform Republicans of New York who supported Cleveland made Pearson the representative of their faith and made the issue on his continuance in office. Thus presented, the President could fail to respond by the re-appointment of Pearson only by exposing himself to the charge of sacrificing the accepted embodiment of honest administration to partisan interests in New York.

There will be some Democratic disappointment over Pearson's re-nomination, but there will be much greater gratification and conciliation in reform Republican circles, and the profit will largely overbalance the loss. It is an unmistakable Cleveland landmark of perfect faith with the country to which he gave the open pledge to business administration and honest government.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The reappointment of Mr. Pearson to be Postmaster at New York is a good act done in the best possible manner. It fixes the tone and declares the standard of President Cleveland's administration in a way and to a degree that no other act has done and hardly any other could do.—*New York Times*

The act will provoke resentments, but in the end the sober second thought of the party will prevail. In view of the great victory they have wrought, the Democracy can afford to be both just and generous. Had it not been for the Republicans who most strenuously requested Mr. Pearson's appointment, the appointment would have been made by a Republican President.—*Washington Post*

After all, the President could not have done better than to retain Postmaster Pearson in New York.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

The retention of Mr. Pearson as Postmaster at New York will be satisfactory to the masses of that party as it will be to all patriotic citizens.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

A TRICK OF LITTLE NEGROES IN CAROLINA.—Some of the negro boys do a brisk business at the depot on the arrival of the night train at this place by selling pods of cotton to Northerners. The sharp fellows get the old empty bolls and fill them with lint cotton and thereby deceive the passengers with the belief that the cotton grew thus. They are as sharp as their Yankee friends.—*Kingstree County Record.*

It is reported from Washington that the Republican members of the Senate yesterday decided in caucus to oppose hereafter all removals from office except for cause. This is bad news for the army of expectants, for the Senate will probably reject the Presidential theory that offensive partisanship is "cause."—*World.*

THE LITTLE STATES.—The little States are certainly not being overlooked this year. There is Mr. Bayard, of Delaware; Mr. McLane of Maryland; and Mr. Phelps, of Vermont. Perhaps Rhode Island will be able to produce a favorite son before the season is over.—*New York World.*

ONE OF THE EXCEPTIONS.—To show that the administration will not be bound by the four year's term, it is only necessary to mention the fact that the postmaster at Rome, N. Y., was removed last week, though his official term will not expire until next March.

Self-Education.

There are many boys and young men all over the country to whom the question of education presents itself in the shape of a serious problem. They lack means as well as opportunity. They feel that, in order to properly equip themselves, they need something more than a common school education, but they lack the means. They feel the necessity for adding to their acquirements, but they are compelled to face the more pressing necessity of existence. They must live, and if they live they must work. They feel that they are handicapped by their condition.

It is natural that ambitious young men and boys should feel cramped by their misfortune which compels them to become breadwinners at the age when their more fortunate acquaintances and companions are just beginning to enjoy the advantages of those to whom all the avenues of education are open. Their anxiety is natural under the circumstances, but it is very doubtful whether their cramped condition—their lack of opportunity—places them at any disadvantage. The most successful men—the men who are most famous in the world's history—are, almost without exception, men who have overcome the obstacles and triumphed over the misfortune that beset them in early life.

The president of Dartmouth college, in a recent lecture in Boston, declared that the difference between "self education" and "school education, is merely a superficial distinction. "All real education," he is reported as saying, "all highest education in whatever line, is all self education." This is suggestive. Unquestionable inclination is rarer than opportunity; inclination is everything. A boy or young man who is determined to succeed in life is bound to succeed. A boy or young man who is determined to reap the benefits of the highest education will find that the way is open to him though he should never get in sight of a college or university. The boy or young man who possesses all the advantages that are to be found in our institutions of learning will never acquire a useful education unless he has the ambition to educate himself.—*Atlanta Constitution*

OLIVIER PAIN.—Nine years ago there was in New York city a young man who has since proved himself one of the foremost adventurers of our time. He was a refugee Frenchman and had been an actor in the communist revolt in Paris in 1871. For this he was sentenced to the penal colony of New Caledonia, but escaped from there in company with Richfort and shortly after appeared in New York. He then dropped out of sight until the Turco-Russian war. We again hear of him as private secretary to Osman Pasha at the seige of Plevna. When Plevna fell he was captured by the Russians and offered to the French government. The latter refused to protect him on account of his having been an escaped convict, and left him to his fate, so he was condemned to death as a spy. Somehow the sentence was not executed; for he next turned up in Paris under the amnesty of 1880. Here he soon won distinction as a journalist, but again disappears, until it is now known that he is the mysterious "Irishman" who has so successfully guided the Mahdi in resisting the British in the Soudan, resulting in the loss of Gordon and Khartoum.

THE ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY TO GO.—There will be a surprise shortly from the office of the Attorney General. While public attention has been absorbed by foreign ministers and post offices, that office may have been overlooked. Meanwhile Mr Garland has gone to work in a practical way. His predecessor's horses and carriage were knocked down to the highest bidder this afternoon. One of "these calamitous days" an order will issue from the same source knocking down every Assistant District Attorney in the country. The Attorney General knows what he is about. He knows that nine-tenths of the Assistant District Attorneys are purely ornamental. As they get from a thousand to three thousand a year, these ornaments come a little high. The new Attorney General is a plain, practical man, and says the ornamental force of his department must go the way of the wax candles, yellow-wheeled carriage and other articles of vertu.—*Phil. Times.*

MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—"How is it that my gas-bill is smaller than usual? I certainly consumed as muchlast month as the month previous.

"The bill is according to the meter. You are not burning as much in the parlor as you did the previous month."

"On the contrary," said the man of the house, "we are burning more Month before last my daughter was absent from home, and the gas was never left burning later than nine o'clock in the parlor; but last week she returned, and it is often twelve o'clock now before I hear the young man who calls on her take his departure."

"Well, I am unable to explain it. I only know that I pass your house every night, and I notice through the window that the gas is always turned down very low."

"H-m, yes; just receipt the bill, please."

OBSCENE LITERATURE.—As a matter of warning to our people we give the following provisions of an act passed by the late General Assembly in relation to obscene literature. The act says:

That any person exhibiting for the purpose of gain, lending for hire, or otherwise publishing or selling for the purpose of gain, or exhibiting in any school, college or other institution of learning, or having in his possession for the purpose of sale or distribution, any obscene book, paper, writing print, drawing or other representation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.—*Raleigh Visitor.*

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Nitrogen 256 do.
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Insolu. 2·11
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Signed CHAS. W. DADNEY, Director.
J. B. STARR, Ag't,
Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-tf

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COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of a decree of Cumberland Superior Court, I, as Commissioner appointed by said Court, will, on

Saturday, April 25th, 1885,

at 11 o'clock, at the MARKET HOUSE IN FAYETTEVILLE, expose to sale, by public auction for cash,

114 Acres of Land in Carver's Creek Township adjoining the lands of King, Ray and others, being the northern part of "THE HARGROVE PLACE," as deeded by D. McD. Buie and wife to Marian Baker.

GEO. M. ROSE, Commissioner.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 17th, 1885.
apl 2 112-4t

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having this day been duly qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland county, as the Executor of the will of John Lindsay, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before March 3, 1886.

All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

D. McDOUGALD, Ext'r of John Lindsay.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 3, 1885. 108-6t

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Trustee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST EXecuted to me by Jeremiah Jones and duly registered, the undersigned will on Tuesday the 14th day of April 1885, at 12 o'clock, M., at Bunn's Level, in Harnett county, sell to the highest bidder, the following lands lying in said county:

1,500 acres known as the "Hector McLean and Hugh McLean lands" adjoining Rory McNeill, John D. Williams, Madison Turner and others.

424 acres known as the old "Hector McLean homestead," adjoining Alex. McArthur, L. M. Byrd and Wm. Bethune.

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March 9, 1885. 109-4t

ELECTION NOTICE.

UPON THE WRITTEN APPLICATION OF the Trustees of the Fayetteville White Graded and Normal School, through their proper officers, the County Commissioners, in accordance with Chap. 187. act of 1883, of the laws of N. C., do hereby order an election to be held at the Court House, on Thursday the 16th day of April 1885, for the purpose of determining whether or not the legally qualified white voters of Cross Creek Township will have a tax levied of 25 cts. upon the $100 worth of real and personal property in said township belonging to the whites, and 75 cents on the white poll for the support of said school, at which election those in favor will vote "Assessment," those opposed "No Assessment."

Said election shall be held and conducted in all other respects under the same rules, regulations and penalties as are prescribed for the election of members of the General Assembly.

THOMAS G. HALL, Chm'r.
H. C. FISHER, Clerk.
March 6, 1885. 109-te

FOR SALE.

ONE FINE HARNESS and SADDLE HORSE 8 years old. Also two fine MILCH COWS with calves one month old.

For terms apply to
W. A. ROBESON.
Fayetteville, March 12, 1885. 109-tf

☞CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,600 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, April 14th, 1885—179th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do do		25,000
1	do do		10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
9	Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to			$385,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
March 19, 1885. 110tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THUKSDAY.....APRIL 9, 1885.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Semi-Weekly Observer.

As soon as its new outfit is received, the OBSERVER will be issued, in its present size and form, semi-weekly as well as weekly.

Subscriptions for the semi weekly will be received at the OBSERVER office and by its agents at Carthage, W. J. Stewart; Lumberton, J. A. McAllister; Lillington, B. F. Shaw; Elizabethtown, W. W. Shepherd, and postmasters elsewhere.

The price of the semi-weekly will be $3 per annum; of the weekly $2 as heretofore.

Subscribers who wish to change to the semi-weekly will be credited with their payments on

FIRST SUSPENSION.

The President has suspended the Postmaster at Rome, N. Y., and designated James B. Corcoran to perform the duties of that office. Mr. Corcoran had been previously nominated, and his name—with reasons—sent to the Senate for confirmation, but for some reason the Senate failed to confirm. The President, satisfied of the unfitness of the Rome Postmaster, instructs the Postmaster-General to suspend him, and designates Mr. Corcoran for the position.

The letter of the President is a plain statement of facts, and shows that if in his power, the machinery of the Government shall be kept in order; that where one is wilfully derelict in his duty, that he will be held to strict account. This act of the President is in keeping with his promises.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

From every source, the indications point to an unprecedented short wheat crop. Already prices have a decidedly upward tendency, and even if there be no trouble in Europe as is now the daily rumor, prices will be high. If however England and Russia, and as it appears almost all Europe, should engage in war, then the demand for breadstuffs would be so great, that wheat and corn both would reach prices far beyond the means of the laboring classes. It is now too late to plant wheat, but the season for planting corn is here, so be wise and prepare your fields for it. To Southern farmers who plant cotton to the exclusion of all else, let them take warning, for war in Europe means low price cotton.

Secretary Manning's Account of Stock.

A prudent business man taking charge of a large mercantile house or bank and assuming various trusts and obligations, takes care to ascertain for himself, by his own methods and with the help of experts, what are the debts and assets of the concern. The Treasury of the United States is the largest business house in the country, and Secretary Manning in taking charge of it has done well to ascertain the exact condition of the concern, the precise state in which it has been turned over to him and to the democratic party by his predecessors and the republican party.

The debt statement, which appears elsewhere, shows the result of his inquiry. It will be attentively studied by bankers and financiers, and will, we suspect, with the accompanying exhibit of assets and liabilities, lead to a good deal of wholesome discussion. Unless we are much mistaken, this first statement of the new Secretary will open the eyes of all thoughtful men and all honest men to the anomalous and precarious condition of the country's finances

We have time and space to day to touch on only one or two of the salient points suggested by Mr. Manning's report, and we will not restate here the analysis given by our Washington correspondent, but refer our readers to it. The Secretary has evidently aimed to put as good a face on Treasury affairs as he could. He puts the "balance" at a little over twenty-two and a quarter millions; but to bring it up to that amount he does not charge himself with the ten millions and more of interest accrued but not yet payable, which he puts under the general head of "interest-bearing debt." Mr. Manning would not make up his personal account in this way, but would charge against his cash in hand at the end of a month the interest accrued on a mortgage, even though this sum were not payable until two or three months thereafter. If he had charged the accrued interest, as we hope he will do hereafter, his balance would have been cut down to less than twelve millions. It is in reality no more than this.

That he should relegate the fractional silver and minor coin to a separate place, as "assets not available for payments," is one of his reforms for which every man who wants to see an honest debt statement will thank him.

He has clearly done his duty in placing among the "liabilities" one hundred millions of gold as the resumption fund for greenbacks. The statute requires this sum to be set aside as the minimum; Congress has commanded it to be untouched; and Secretary Sherman, if we are not mistaken, thought a considerably larger sum should be maintained for redemption, not less than than forty per cent of the total issue of three hundred and forty-six millions. When, in February, 1879, the late Fernando Wood offered in a bill he proposed to the Ways and Means Committee to impair this fund, then held at considerably over one hundred millions of gold, he was fairly howled down by the public indignation.

That this resumption fund has not been out of the mind of former Secretaries, though it found no place in their debt statement, is shown by a significant passage in Secretary McCulloch's report to Congress last December. Having presented an "actual state of the statement of the liabilities and assets of the Treasury," which, by the way, is very like in form and clearness to Mr. Manning's, Mr. McCulloch added:—"From this statement it is seen that there is no surplus gold in the Treasury, and that the reserve has been trenched upon; that there is no plethora of any kind, except of silver dollars, for which there is no demand."

The statement of Secretary Manning enables any one to satisfy himself that his predecessor, Mr. McCulloch, was right.

The reserve—by which he meant the resumption fund—has undoubtedly been treanched upon. The Treasury owes, according to Mr. Manning's statement, in round numbers, eighty-seven millions. It has, to pay this—keeping the resumption fund intact—twenty-five millions of gold and thirty-five millions of currency—sixty millions in all.

It would seem, therefore, that the "reserve" or resumption fund has been "trenched upon," as Secretary McCulloch stated last December, to the amount of at least twenty-five or twenty-six millions of dollars. That is surely a matter which deserves the public attention at a time when it may fairly be said that the Treasury pays out gold for silver, and within a week receives back silver for gold.

Of course the country will go on, even under such a state of things as this statement partly discloses; but can it go on prosperously?—*N. Y. Herald.*

Gov. Jarvis and the South American Trade.

On more than one occasion *The Industrial South* has endeavored to impress upon the public mind the importance of establishing a larger, more regular, and more active trade between our own southern States and the prolific countries of South America with which we might so easily be brought into closer and much more profitable relations. We have long ago satisfied ourselves not only of the desirability and feasibility of a big, bold enterprise, on the part of some of our most intelligent merchants, looking to that end, but we have been so earnestly, so enthusiastically infused with a burning faith in such a project as promising an almost immeasurable wealth of commerce for the South, that we have been well-nigh indignant in our disappointment arising from the indifference with which our endeavors in that direction have heretofore been received. And we had nearly concluded to make no further attempt, for some time to come at least, to awaken our business men to an appreciative sense of the situation, in this great matter of a southward trade for the southern States. But in view of the fact that a southern man, of extraordinary force of character and business capacities, has just been appointed United States Minister to Brazil, we make one more appeal to the public spirit, to the enterprise, to the intelligent self-interest of the merchants and manufacturers of the South, and especially of the cities of Richmond and Norfolk, so convenient to Virginia's great gateway to the ocean, to move, and move at once, for a conference with Governor Jarvis in reference to this question of South American trade for our southern States. Let them invite him to Richmond or to Norfolk, or to both cities, before he sails for Brazil, and have a plain but big business talk with him on this subject.

Governor Jarvis goes abroad, it is true, not as a representative of the South and southern interests especially, but of every section and of all the interest of every section of the Union that may in anywise fall within the providence of his duties as the American minister in Brazil; but as a southern man he is familiar with the resources of the South, and in serving the South to establish a great South American trade he will be advancing the interest of the whole country and promoting the prosperity of the whole American people.—*Industrial South.*

We need not call the attention of Wilmington to the above, for her merchants are wide awake business men and will see their opportunity.

THE PRESIDENT PLEASED WITH MCDONALD.—Ex-Senator McDonald received an unusual amount of attention from the President during his last visit here. During his first call at the White House the President asked him to take dinner with him. This was on Monday. Mr. McDonald had an engagement for that day. The President asked him to dine with him Tuesday to meet some friends. Mr. McDonald had and engagement for that day. Then the President asked him if he would dine with him Wednesday, when there would be only Miss Cleveland besides himself at the table. Mr. McDonald had no engagements for that day, and was pleased to accept the invitation. Mr. Cleveland was so pleased with Mr. McDonald after their Wednesday's dinner that he offered him the Russian Mission. He said also that he would like to have given him the choice of the missions if he had met him before. But three of the leading ones were placed and no change could be made. Mr. McDonald declined the office, saying at the same time that he could not have accepted any of the missions. Two days afterwards the President paid McDonald the further compliment of sending Secretary Bayard to him to ask him again to accept. The giving yesterday of the Norwegian Mission to Magee, one of McDonald's personal friends, is a still further recognition of the distinguished Indiana ex-Senator.—*Cor. World.*

THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.—JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April, 2.—At the meeting of the Southern Press Association today Hon. Patrick Walsh, of Augusta, was re elected president: Capt. F. W. Dawson, of Charleston, vice president, and Adolph S. Ochs, of Chattanooga, secretary and treasurer.

The following were elected members of the executive committee: C. R. Jones of North Carolina, C. H. Jones of Florida, C. O. B. Comardin of Virginia, W. W. Screws of Alabama, and J. H. Estill of Savannah, Ga.

The executive committee was instructed to have a meeting in New York and Washington before the next annual meeting Augusta, Ga., was selected as the next place of meeting.

LINCHBURG, VA., April 3.—Reports from numerous points show that the abandoned wheat fields which were about to be ploughed up for another crop have come out so finely since the warm weather set in, as to change entirely the crop prospects.

New Solicitors.

We are reliably informed that the Governor has determined to appoint and will commission on his return from New Orleans, Col. D. Worthington, of Martin county, as solicitor of the third judicial district and, W. H. Bower, Esq., of Caldwell county, as solicitor of the 10th district.

These will be fine appointments and will afford the people of the districts more particularly interested special gratification. Both gentlemen are lawyers of decided ability and men of energy, tact and courtesy. They will make officers of the first order.

Col. Worthington was born October 6th, 1843, in Murfreesboro, Hertford county, and was educated in this State and in Maryland. He made an enviable record as a soldier during the late war, having entered the service as a member of the eighth regiment N. C. Troops, and afterwards been assigned successively to the command of the signal corps and mounted scouts on the peninsula below Richmond. He was wounded and captured May 6th, 1864, was held as hostage until March, 1865, and surrendered at Warrenton after the fall of Appomattox. He read law under the Hon. J. J. Yeates and Messrs. Martin, Baker & Hinton, of Norfolk, and was licensed to practice in the courts of Virginia in 1869. He removed to Williamson, N. C., and has since made his home in that town, practicing his profession in partnership with J. E. Moore, Esq. He has been solicitor and judge of the inferior court of his county and was a leading member of the legislature of 1881. In the assembly of 1883, he was speaker pro. tem. of the house, and at the last session he was a prominent candidate for the speakership and chairman of the judiciary committee.

Mr. Bower was born in Wilkes county, June 6th, 1850, and was educated at the Finley High School, Lenoir, Caldwell county. He read law under Col. G. N. Folk, of Lenoir, and obtained license to practice. In 1876 he emigrated to California, but returned to the State in 1880 and since that time he has resided at Lenoir. As a member of the House in 1883 he made his mark as a man of wisdon and eloquence and this reputation he admirably maintained as a Senator in the last Assembly. He is one of the State's young men of brightest promise.

We congratulate the people on the determination of the Governor to appoint these gentlemen.—*News and Observer.*

BIG BANK FAILURES.—The Exchange national bank of Norfolk, Va., closed its doors Thursday morning. The cause and consequences cannot as yet be ascertained. The paid up capital of the bank is $300,000, and its surplus, according to the last statement issued, is $150,000, with undivided profits of $182,727.

It is reported that the depositors will lose nothing, and that the action is due to the bank not having a sufficient reserve fund, as required by the United States Government. Mr. John B. Whitehead is president and Mr. George M. Bain, Jr., cashier of the bank, and its operations were very large, and doing nearly the entire cotton business of the port and being considered one of the most solid institutions of its kind in the South.

It is reported that the deposits on check amounted to $2,400,000.

Mr. R. H. MacDonald, president of the Pacific Bank of California, and proprietor of Vinegar Bitters, is the largest stockholder in the bank.

The banking-house of Bain Brothers, of Portsmouth, and the Franklin Savings Bank of Norfolk, both connected with the Exchange National Bank, have closed. The other banks say they are safe, and are protecting themselves by refusing to pay more than, say 50 per cent. The Exchange Bank has had a detail of police in front of it all day, and the street is crowded with people, but no disorder has occurred.—*Norfolk Virginian, April 2d.*

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.—There is still uncertainty, but news from England is more pacific. The *Herald* says.

In the meantime vast military and naval preparations are going on on both sides. Russian officers in Odessa fill their glasses and drain them off "War with England!" and Indian regiments in the field are reported to be dying to drink the blood of the Muscovite "invader." In the English shipyards, as well as in those of Russia in the Black Sea and in the Baltic, thousands of men are kept busy night and day building cruisers and coursers of war. In a few weeks the ocean could be made to swarm with British vessels of war; in a few days the hundreds of peaceful looking merchant steamers on the Black Sea could be transformed into dangerous carriers of destruction and death. And Europe watches and waits for the first shot to be fired on the Afghan plains to join in the general scrimmage for spoils and for existence. Austria is ready to swoop down on Salonil ca; Italy says the is prepared to put two hundred thousand men in the field with England; Bismarck warns France to join issues with Germany rather than with the Latins, and Turkey, the prize trembles, not knowing whether to trust her fetture to the Briton or the Muscovite. All are ready for the call to arms. Will England place the bugle to her lips? She has pluck enough to do it, and Russia is ready to answer the challenge.

BARRIOS DEFEATED.—The gratifying announcement reaches us that the Usurper Barrios, who is attempting with the sword to consolidate the Republics of Central America, has met with a well-merited defeat. Having invaded San Salvador without the formality of a declaration of war, he was met near the frontier on Monday last by a patriotic army of 11,000 men. A battle was fought at El Coco and the invader was severely beaten. His army, although superior in numbers, was driven across the frontier. The discontent in Gautemala has been increased by this signal defeat, and the position of the Usurper with his own people is anything but pleasant. It is believed and hoped that this is the beginning of his downfall.

And now after Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, James H. Berry, newly elected from Arkansas, goes into the United States Senate on one leg, while it looks as if John A. Logan wouldn't have even that much to stand on.

Destrruction of Songsters.

For the OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR:—While I am a friend to the boys and delight in their having every proper amusement and sport, yet I am also a friend of the birds—especially our singing birds—and would respectfully call the attention of our authorities to the fact that if the boys of this city and suburbs are not checked in their eager destruction of all kinds of birds, by means of what they style "juvembers", our sweet songsters will soon be almost, if not entirely destroyed, thinned out; they already are. Especially is this the case with mocking birds. The pigeons are entirely driven from the streets. They have begun on the martins, and it is a frequent occurrence, that as one passes along near the cemetery, church yards, or any place where there are trees, he sees boys with cat-like tread creeping up to unsuspecting birds who are preparing or building their nests, stopping the while to flood the air with melodious song. The youngsters mean no harm, they deem it sport, but 'tis death to the birds, and an irreparable loss to the lovers of their sweet songs. Let the matter be looked into and stopped, there being a law on the subject.

FAIR PLAY.

NORTH CAROLINA—HER CONTEMPLATED RAILROADS.—We said recently that North Carolina was just fairly in the way of railroad building, and that very considerable work in that direction might be expected at an early date.

As it is a matter of interest, it is worth while to see what is afoot. Among others we had in mind the road from Wilson to Fayetteville, proposals concerning the grading of which have since been invited as appears by president Bridgers' advertisement in another column; and also the extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, whose authorities are anxiously insisting that the State shall furnish the promised convicts; and also the extension of the R. & A. A. Line, as well as the anticipated road from Cranberry to the line of the Carolina Central. To the northeast, Maj. Winder is finishing the branch to Louisburg, while Maj. Rogers hopes to bring his road from Rocky Mount to Raleigh. From Weldom a new line in this direction is also proposed, but of that we have no great expectation; while we have reason to believe that a short line will during this year be run east from Garysburg into Northampton, &c. The lastest proposition, but one that promises to turn out successfully, is to construct a road from Goldsboro to Snow Hill and Greenville; and there are others to be enumerated. With all these projects it is easy to see that North Carolina has work enough to employ her convicts for years to come, and these needed laborers ought not to be kept entirely for the benefit of any particular section, but should be so managed as to give every part of the State an equal chance. As encouraging as has been the result of the last decade in railroad work, we feel assured that the next ten years will be of still more importance in such development.—*News and Observer.*

THE CHURCHES THEY ATTEND.—As it is a matter of interest to some to know what church the President attends, we give below an extract from the Washington (N. C.) *Gazette:*

"President Cleveland accompanied his sister, Miss Cleveland, Miss Folson, of New York, and Miss Van Vechten, of Albany, (both these ladies are guests at the White House) to the First Presbyterian Church yesterday. This is the first time he has attended church since his inauguration. Everybody thought he would attend the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, the wealthiest and most aristocratic Presbyterian Church in the city. In consequence of this expectation, pew rents in that church went up about the 1st of March to pretty steep figures. The holders of pews in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church are doubtless scolding as lustily as the disappointed politicians about the "Cleveland surprise!" We have the Vice-President and Mrs. Hendricks as well as Secretary Bayard, at the Ascension, the church I have always attended here because our sainted Bishop Atkinson used to preach in it and always took an interest in it. It is not generally known that Bishop Atkinson confirmed Mr. W. W. Corcoran in this church many years ago. Bishop Atkinson also performed the marriage ceremony for Secretary Thos. F. Bayard and his wife. Bishop Atkinson was, at the time, Dr. Atkinson, of Grace Church, Baltimore. Mrs. Bayard was a Miss Lee of that city.

SOUTHERN POST OFFICES TO RECEIVE ATTENTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* says:

Quite a large number of snug offices are left to be filled by the Presidential appointment during the vacation. It is entirely safe to say, from out croppings from the departments, plain little hints intended not for publication but to be used where it will do the most good, that this administration is going to make some displacements and that before very long. Among the first things done will be the rehabilitation of the Southern postoffice system, now much in need of repairs. Let our friends have patience. The big postoffices, such as Wilmington, Raleigh, Charlotte, have not yet been disposed of. I mean that matters are not definitely arranged as to the persons who shall be postmasters in those cities, respectively. But when the machinery is ready the engineer will be installed.

GOV. JARVIS.—Sketches or men are often like reviews of books, &c., written without knowledge of the facts. As sample, we give the absurd views of the Baltimore *Herald,* (Republican,) in regard to Gov. Jarvis. He says:

"Brazil gets Jarvis, of North Carolina, Brazil is not to be congratulated. Jarvis is a decent sort of a fellow in his way, but his way is not attractive to most people. He has a fashion of running things to suit himself. Jarvis will be in Rio Janeiro hardly a week before he will be fingering the Government furniture, and in two weeks the Brazilians need not be surprised to see Don Pedro out in the cold and Jarvis inside, tilted back on the throne, with his feet out of the window and an imperial brand between his lips.

DEATH OF MISS EVELINE ASHE.—Miss Eveline Ashe died of consumption at the residence of her aunt, Miss Margaret E. Mitchell, in this place, Tuesday night of this week at 11 o'clock. In New York, fifteen months ago, she contracted a violent cold, which was neglected at the time and which developed, six months since, into consumption. Her decline was rapid, and three weeks after her mother reached her bedside from far-off California, the end came. Miss Ashe who was a daughter of Richard J. Ashe, who was reared in Orange county, N. C., graduated at our University in 1842, married Mary, daughter of Rev Prof. Elisha Mitchell, and moved in 1868 to California, of the Legislature of which State he is now a member. Miss Eveline Ashe returned to North Carolina about three years ago and made her home with her aunts, Mrs. Eliza Grant and Miss Margaret Mitchell, in Statesville Sprung from an intellectual people, she was quite worthy of her ancestry. She was a bright and accomplished young lady, and was esteemed by all who knew her not only for her intellectual qualities but for the amiability of her manners and the dignity of her character.—*Statesville Land mark.*

THE SENATE ADJOURNED.—The Senate adjourned on the 3rd *sine die,* having acted on a number of nominations, and leaving a large batch untouched. Only one was rejected. The President also withdrew the nomination of General Lawton, who had been designated as minister to Russia. It may be that General Lawton does not desire the mission, as we know that the nomination of Governor Jarvis to the Brazil mission was entirely unexpected by him.

The adjournment of the Senate leaves the President free from all restraint in the exercise of his power of appointment. We however do not anticipate any variation from his announced policy; and Republicans who are in office, against whom nothing particular can be alleged, will be apt to remain undisturbed for the present. It is not at all probable that Republicans at the South, with long terms to serve, will be continued in until the expiration of their terms. They will give place to Democratic appointees sooner or later. Where the terms will shortly expire, to be sure there will be no haste in making the change.

DISCOVERY OF A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE KING ALPHONSO.—*Madrid, April 3,* 1885.—Great consternation was caused here yesterday by the reported discovery by the police of a plot to assassinate King Alfonso. It is said that the attempt was to have been made while the King was on his way to attend the religious services at the royal chapel in celebration of Holy Thursday. The police officers are very reticent, and will neither affirm nor deny the discovery of the conspiracy. Last night the guards at the palace were strengthened and other precautions taken to prevent the carrying out of any designs against His Majesty. Color is given to the reports by the fact that the religious ceremonies, which were to have been conducted on an imposing scale, were suddenly postponed. The *Correspondencia* asserts that five persons have been arrested for complicity in the alleged plot to assassinate King Alfonso. The government officers declare that the reports about the rumored plot are all exaggerated.—*Herald Cable.*

DEATH OF GEN. BARRIOS.—The first report of the death of Gen. Barrios on the battle field of Chalchuapa, which seemed to be based only on the finding of his broken sword, is confirmed by a dispatch from President Zaldivar, of San Salvador. A confirmation more decisive is to be found in the fact that the Congress of Guatemala has revoked his decree of Feb. 28 proclaiming the union of the Central American States and declaring himself supreme military chief of the new republic. It may be safely assumed that that action would not have been taken if Barrios were alive. This ends the ambitious scheme of the ablest and most daring of Central American leaders of recent times.—*N. Y. Times.*

FERTILIZER FACTORIES AND OIL MILLS.—From the annual report of the Agricultural Experiment Station we learn that there are oil mills now at Elizabeth City, Newbern, Washington, Goldsboro, Raleigh, at Cronly's near Wilmington, and at Charlotte and Fayetteville.

The report says that new fertilizer factories are starting up throughout the State. Two years ago North Carolina had only one in its limits, the Navassa Guano Company's Works at Wilmington. In 1884 we have the Durham Fertilizer Company, the Goldsboro Company, the Enterprise (Tarboro) Company, and the Raleigh Standard Company.

WHEAT CROP.—The wheat crop in this section, as in other parts of the State, gives hardly a fair promise. Much of it has been frozen out. Singular as it may seem, some fields have a first-rate stand, while others show not half a stand. It is interesting to notice that, throughout this whole section, where the wheat is put in with a drill, there is no want of a stand. It is presumable that the drill plants it deeper and thus protects it from the freeze.—*Shelby New Era.*

Col. Alfred M. Waddell will deliver the Memorial Address in Raleigh. His subject will be the "Life and Services of General Geo. B. Anderson." The *News and Observer* says: "From Col. Waddell's reputation for eloquence, elegant diction and discriminating judgment, we may well anticipate an effort of unusual beauty, that will be very gratifying to the admirers and friends of the lamented Gen. George B. Anderson.

Arthur Winslow, mining Engineer and Geologist. has been doing some investigating on the Kings Mountain tin yields. Mr. Mallory, Superintendent of the Russell mine has also been down to take a look at the discovery.—*Car. Watchman.*

LITERARY ADDRESS.—Rev. Wm. S. Lacy, of Jonesboro, Moore county, will deliver the literary address before the graduating class of Statesville Female College at the approaching commencement. Mr. Lacy is one of the most finished scholars and pleasing speakers in North Carolina.—*Landmark.*

R. H. Battle declines the Judgeship.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

HATS, &c.

The Latest Spring Styles Just Out.

Fancy Goods, Notions, &c.

CORSETS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, FICHUES, LACES, SCARFS, INFANT'S HOODS, SACKQUES, DRESSES, LACE BONNETS, EMBROIDERY SILKS, ZEPHYR, &c.

FIVE AND TEN CENT GOODS.

March 12, 1885. 109 tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

SOME MORE NEW FANCY GROCERIES.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to call at our store and examine our stock of

Fancy Groceries.

The following articles we call especial attention to. Some of which have never been brought to this market before as far as our information reaches:

Martha Washington Creamy Buttered Flour. You can in a few moments have the finest muffins, fritters or any variety of cakes by using this flour. To those who have never tried it, we would say, come and buy a package, and if it does not more than give satisfaction, we will refund the purchase money. Price reduced to 30c. so to be within reach of all. Try one package and you will need no further argument; Beardsley's Prepared Cod Fish—highly recommended, ready for the table in 15 minutes, no odor while cooking; Cherokee Sweet Corn; Cherokee Succotash; E. C. H. & Co's Marrowfat Peas; E. C. H. & Co's Paragon Tomatoes; Bahama Pine Apple; Windsor Manor Pickles.

These goods we guarantee to be as good as any canned goods that can be bought in the United States.

Our stock of Fancy Candy is always large and fresh. To our customers in this line we would say our Cocoanut Candy, which we manufacture two or three times a week, is far superior to any that can be imported, for the reason that we know it is pure and fresh, which is the charm of cocoanut candy.

To the ladies we would say that we cannot only slice nice Dried Beef for breakfast or Supper, but also grate their cocoanuts for them, as we have just received a first class grating machine. So there is no further need of grating your fingers.

And remember, we keep as fine Butter as can be bought in Fayetteville, if you don't believe this ask those who buy from us. Then come and be convinced.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

April 9, 1885. 113 tf

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE

NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.

Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.

Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25 00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.

We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sinew, and of all makes.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.

We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.

Mr. JNO. R. MCNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.

McNEILL & CO.

March 26, 1885. 111 tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just Received

AT

GEORGE BRANDT'S

GRAND CENTRAL DRY GOODS BAZAAR,

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTments of

Prints, Cashmeres, Bleachings, Sea Island Shirtings and Shoes,

For Ladies, Misses, Children, Gents and Boys.

New Styles in Hats, Notions, &c., &c.

Call at

GEORGE BRANDT'S.

Feb'y 19, 1885. 106 tf

CALL AT

SEDBERRY'S

AND BUY

BUIST'S FRESH

Garden Seeds.

MOTTO:

New and Fresh or None.

Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING THIS DAY been duly qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., as Administrator of the estate of Dr. B. W. Robinson, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before March 10, 1886.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. H. ROBINSON, Adm'r of B. W. Robinson.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 10, 1885. 109-6t

A CARD.

I WISH TO INFORM MY PATRONS AND the public generally that I am sole owner and proprietess of the Job Office known as the EXCELSIOR PRINTING OFFICE.

No one is authorized to transact any business for me but my agent and manager, Mr. R. L. Glover. My prices for job work are as cheap as any house in the State, and persons desirous of having work done will do well to examine my prices before going elsewhere.

Mrs. M. G. EVANS.

April 2, 1885. 112-2t

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT ON MOORE STREET. for terms apply to

ap' 2-112-tf E. J. FULLER.

NEW SPRING HATS!

ROSE & LEAK have received by express, the latest style of Spring Hats.

N. C. Plaids.

ROSE & LEAK have just received another invoice of N. C. Plaids since the 10,000 yards advertised three weeks since.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

ROSE & LEAK have received a new lot of Spring and Summer Shoes. Their stock is now complete in all grades, from Kip Brogans and other peg'd work, to the finest Custom Sewed for ladies, gentlemen and children.

Ready-made Clothing.

ROSE & LEAK have just received by express a fine assortment of Spring Samples of Cassimeres, and are prepared to take measures for suits, guaranteeing a fit. Their stock of Ready made Clothing is on the market at cost and *less.*

Dry Goods, &c., &c.

ROSE & LEAK have received this week new Spring Calicoes in Black and White, Greys and Fancy Colors. Also, Bleached and Sea Island Shirtings, Jersey Jackets, Jersey Gloves, Celuloid Collars, Pants Cloths, Black English Crape, Mourning Dress Goods, C. P. Corsets, Hosiery, Irish Linen, Linen and India Lawns, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, beautiful Embroideries, and many other seasonable and desirable goods.

March 26, 1885. 111 3t

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.

Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.

Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.

Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.

Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.

Vegetables of all kinds.

Toilet and Laundry Soaps.

Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.

Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.

Feb'y 27, 1884 56tf

FOR RENT.

I OFFER FOR RENT MY DWELLING ON Haymount. Possession given at once. For terms and further particulars apply to me at my store.

Mrs. JOHN SHAW.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 2, 1885. 112 tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....APRIL 9, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year in advance.....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mrs. M. A. BAKER—For Rent.
W. B. McMILLAN—A Circular.
NEILL McQUEEN—Sale of Land.
T. G. HALL—Election Recorded.
B. C. GORHAM—Commissioner's Sale.
S. HUSKE & Co.—Fancy Groceries.
J. S. McDONALD, Jr.—Just Received.
W. J. McDONALD, Jr.—Just Received.
Mrs. BANKS—New Process Bread Making.
At WILLIAMS HALL—Concert Monday Night.

ABOUT TOWN.

Free Bridge! Free Bridge!!

We congratulate the business men of Fayetteville, and the farmers on the East side of the Cape Fear River, who by their untiring energy and devotion to what they deemed a matter of vital importance to the whole county, for their success in this great undertaking. It has been a hard fought battle, but the battle is ended and the victory won.

To the people of Sampson, Bladen, Johnston, and the lower counties, we say come and bring your produce; there is no toll or price to be paid for the privilege of coming to Fayetteville; nothing but a warm welcome and the best just prices for what you bring.

MEETING OF THE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—The ladies of the Memorial Association are requested to meet at the Seminary Friday afternoon, April 14, at half-past 3 o'clock.

DELEGATE TO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Dr. D. D. Haigh is one of the appointees of the State Medical Association to the National Medical Association, which meets in New Orleans April 27th. He expects to attend.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Pembroke Jones and his charming wife are at Tokay.

Mr. Thomas Strange, of Wilmington, was in the city this week.

LARGE STEER.—A large steer, weighing about 1500 lbs. gross, was sold in this market by Maj. Jno. Evans last week. Mr. Tomlinson being the purchaser. Fulton market could not display finer beef than this splendid animal afforded.

THE HOME AND HOSPITAL.—The regular spring pounding for the Home and Hospital will take place on Thursday next the 16 h. We hope the good people of Fayetteville will show their usual interest and liberality to aid in so good work.

VESTRY OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—At a meeting of the congregation of St. John's Church, held Easter Monday, the following were chosen as Vestrymen for the ensuing year:

S. J. Hinsdale, W. N. Tillinghast, J. C. McRae, Geo. H. Haigh, W. A. Guthrie, F. R. Rose, Jno. B. Broadfoot, B. R. Huske, A. B. Daingerfield.

POUNDING.—The members of the Methodist congregation gave a hearty pounding to their minister, the Rev. Mr. Wood, at the parsonage, on last Friday night. It was a timely expression of their good will and affection for their pastor, and must have been cheering to the spirit as well as comforting to the flesh.

DAIRY FARMING, &C.—Don't our farmers see that Dairy farming and poultry raising could be made a source of great profit. There always a demand for butter chickens, eggs, &c. The country butter brought to this market is too poor, white and milky. If more care and attention was paid to it, it would command as high, or higher prices than the Northern.

DAVID HART.—Last Saturday the Administrator of the estate of the late Dr. B. W. Robeson, in course of settlement of the estate, sold at auction the horse and vehicles formerly used by the deceased. The horse was bid up by the Doctors' colored body servant, David Hart, and doubtless many sad regrets were in the mind of this faithful servant, as he recollected the kind master he had served for nearly 50 years. Never had man a kinder or more considerate master; never master, a more faithful servant.

EBONY INVINCIBLES:—It has been some time since our citizens have had any fun. Lest their sad faces may relax, that they may feel that all is not gloomy, the "Ebony Invincibles" propose to show that there is a little left; that they can crack a joke, sing a song, and if need be, personate, as did the B. B. B.' some of our young men. The company is composed of good material, and clever young men, who, for fun, and and a deserving object, propose entertaining the public. Be sure to go, and laugh and grow fat.

HOTEL ARRIVALS FROM BENNETTSVILLE. Among the arrivals at the Overbaugh House last week from Bennettsville, S. C., were: J. D. Marchison, J. L. Jordan, H. P. Johnson, Knox Livingstone, E. H. Jennings, S. L. Thomas, Chas B. Jordan.

Arrivals at Fayetteville Hotel.—Ex-Senator J. H. Currie, of Wilmington; Engineer J. McRae, W. & R. R.; Engineer J. F. Pace, G. M. P., New York; Superintendent W. S. M. Dunn, C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; W. H. Tennant, Richmond, Va.; and a delegation from Moore county, headed by W. E. Murchison, Esq. Messrs. Wharton, Poindexter, Baxter and Singleton, of Angelos, California, who are travelling through North Carolina, and expect to visit the Western part of the State with a view to purchasing large tracts of timber and mineral lands.

TAX LIST TAKERS FOR 1885.—Cross Creek—J. H. Robinson.
Black River—L. H. Hall.
Flea Hill—R. D. Melvin.
Cedar Creek—W. W. Autry.
Beaver Dam—Morris Hall.
Gray's Creek—C. G. Cam.
Rockfish—W. J. Buie.
Seventy-First—D. B. Gillis.
Quewhiffle—D. K. McDuffie.
Little River—A. A. Johnson.
Carver's Creek—Hugh D. Cameron.

JURORS FOR MAY TERM.—First Week—H B Butler, Jno H Campbell, D H Bell Jno Bruner, John Daughtery, Geo H C Hyre, D B Colvin, W H Webb, Ralph Jessup, Edward Sykes, Hugh McDonald, James Marsh, J R Hall, Jno N Norden, Alex Williams, J C Geddie, D L Beard, J R McIntyre, C P Rollins, Jas E Flowers, W D Ray, Richard Bell, W J Hollingsworth, A Garrason, H F Bullard, H H Hall, G A Guy, Stephen Williamson, H T Mintz, W R Glover, Moses Whitehead, Augus Munns, A C Rackley, Holly Lucas, W G Kivett, Duncan McIntyre.

Second Week.—D N Newton, P T Beard, Daniel Smith, J F Byrd, D D Carter, Lauchlin McDonald, J M Hart, W F Beard, S J Howard, Ed Monroe, P P Hall, L T West, Harvy Hilyard, J H Fisher, Jno A Graham, S B Horne, J Marshal Williams, J H Starling.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAYETTEVILLE.—The regular annual meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville took place on Mouday last. In the absence of Mr. John D. Williams, Esqr., chairman, N. W. Ray, Esq., was called to the chair.

The report of the Treasurer was submitted and referred to the committee on Finance.

A communication from Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Secretary of the Board of Health, recommending the immediate cleansing of the ditches, sewers and the premises of all the citizens, was read, and the Town Marshal ordered to carry the recommendation into effect without delay.

Maj. Orrell submitted a series of resolutions defining more specially the duties of the town officers. Was referred to Messrs. Orrell, McKethan, Kyle, Guthrie and Ray.

The salaries of the several officers were fixed, and an election held, when D. G. MacRae was re-elected Clerk of the Board; John C. Haigh, Sr., Treasurer; B. R. Taylor, Tax Collector; J. M. Byrd, Town Marshal; B. F. Manlesby, Night Watchman.

The usual bills were passed, and the meeting adjourned.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—The County Commissioners met on Monday, April 6th. Full Board present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mary S. Johnson was allowed $2 00.
James Jones " " 2.00.
S. Jenkins, " " Medicine.

Prescilla Sykes, Sily Sellars and Pearcy Ray and children were ordered to Poor House.

Petition of Simon McArthur laid on the table.

R. M. Prior was relieved of tax on $300 personal property.

George H. Davis was relieved of Poll Tax for 1884.

H. J. Hursey was relieved of Poll Tax for 1884.

W. J. Guy was relieved of Poll Tax for 1884.

E. J. Hollingsworth was relieved of Poll Tax for 1884.

Ordered, That the Treasurer of the County pay to the Committee to negotiate sale of Bridge Bonds, viz: W. B. Draughon, T. G. Hall, A. A. McCaskill, A. H. Slocomb, and E. F. Moore, two thousand dollars out of Bridge funds, in accordance with an Act, Sec. 4 of an Act supplementary to an Act amendatory to Chapter 269 Public Laws of North Carolina 1883, ratified March 3, 1885.

Further ordered, that the committee comply with the law in regard to the transfer of the Clarendon Bridge.

The following bills were allowed:

M. J. Jones, supplies 1 pauper 2 months, $5.00.

H. B. Butler, supplies 3 paupers 3 months, $10.50.

Jones & Wilson, supplies 3 paupers 2 months, $9.50.

D. M. McDonald, supplies 53 paupers 1 month $65.10.

A. Wicker, supplies 1 pauper 2 months, $3 00.

Mrs. Lovett, supplies 1 pauper 1 month' $5.00.

W. T. Sloan, Salary, &c., Poor House, $29.80.

J. L. Allen, supplies, Poor House, $3.50.

D. M. McDonald, supplies, Poor House, $11.00.

J. C. Vaughn, work at Poor House, $6.00.

S. J. Hinsdale, white wash brushes Poor House, $1.60.

Jas. N. Smith & Co., medicine, poor, $30.62.

J. R. McNeill & Son, coffins, &c., poor, $11.75.

J. W. Johnson & Co., repairs jail, $6.50.

Neill McQueen, jail account. $78.90.

Neill McQueen, conveying inmate to Raleigh Asylum, $25.75.

Neill McQueen, conveying inmate to Goldsboro Asylum, $24.75.

J. M. Black, conveying prisoners to Moore county to Carthage jail, $8.70.

Alex. Pate, lumber for bridge, $13.00.

The following persons were granted license to retail spirituous liquors at their present places of business: M. Faulk, A. Overbaugh, Moore & Ahearn, R. Jones, Isadore Jackson, J. M. Martin, J. W. Smith, W. J. McDonald, Sr., E. L. Clark, M. C. Hart & Co., B. R. Taylor, R. T. Scanlin, W. J. McDonald, Jr., R. Burns, J. M. Matthews and W. R. Webb.

The report of a pistol fired near the Market House, caused some litte excitement a few nights ago. The firing was accidental. A pistol dropped out of a man's pocket, and the jar exploded the cartridge.

The sight of two large Elks drawing a buggy, in which sat two men, through the streets, was one of the events this week.

EASTER AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—This, the highest Festival of the Christian year, was celebrated with unusual spirit and beauty on Sunday last at St. John's Church in this place. The day was perfect. All nature, as though in sympathy with the great truth to be emphasized on this gladsome Easter day, seemed to have bursted the bands of winter and to have risen into new life and beauty. At an early hour crowds of children were seen wending their way to the church, with radiant faces and hands filled with fragrant flowers, to join in the ceremonial homage to their Risen Saviour. The church was crowded with worshippers long before the hour for service; and when it was fairly begun, every sitting, down stairs and in the spacious galleries was occupied. The floral decorations were very elaborate and exquisitely beautiful. The altar was vested in pure white—the Super-Frontal being richly embroidered. A large white cross, completely covered with rare and beautiful exotics, stood upon the altar, while lovely flowers were most effectively and gracefully placed about the chancel in bewildering beauty and profusion. The chancel rail was hung in white and festooned with flowers. Large vases stood near the Altar and the Font and Lectern were likewise beautifully adorned. A large wire cross stood on each side of the chancel to receive the floral offerings of the children. These, when covered with flowers brought in by the long procession, completed the loveliest decorations ever seen in St. John's church.

The church choir was assisted by Mrs. Walker, of Savannah, Ga., Miss Maggie Matthews, and by Messrs. Novitzky, Sheetz and Rose, the latter presiding at the organ. The church organ was supplemented by a brilliant piano and sweet toned cabinet organ, kindly loaned for the occasion by Messrs. McNeill & Co. The organist of the Presbyterian church, Mrs. Wilber G. Hall, presided at the piano, and by her beautiful and brilliant playing, added very greatly to the success of the music. The following is a list of the pieces rendered:

Processional—"Come Faithful People."—Sullivan.
"Christ our Passover"—(Chant)—Felton.
Te Deum Laudamus—(in G.)—Warren.
Jubilate Deo—(in G.)—Danks.
Litany Hymn No. 53—Spanish.
Hymn No. 103—"The Strife is O'er."—From Palestrina.
Kyrie Eleeson—Beethoven.
Gloria Tibi—Garrette.
Hymn No. 485—"Vox Angelica."—Dykes.
Gloria Patri after the Ascription—Felton.
Offertory—"Old Hundred."
At the celebration of Holy Communion:
Prelude—"Ite missa est."—Organ.
Trisagion and Tersanctus—Warren.
Eucharistic Hymn "Bread of the World."—Hodges.
Gloria in Excelsia—Old Chant.

The service began by a voluntary on the great organ, which suddenly ceasing, the sweet voices of the approaching procession of children were heard:

"Far, far away like bells at evening pealing."

The door of the Vestry room was thrown open and the cross-bearer, followed by a long procession of children with banners and flowers, entered the church all singing the Easter Hymn (written especially for them for this service.) As they advanced the congregation seemed to catch the inspiration of the moment and all rose promptly and joined heartily in the hymn of praise. The clergy followed in time to receive the little worshippers as they crowded about the altar with their fragrant floral gifts. Their offerings made, the children retired through the Vestry singing a recessional. The congregation remained standing until the sweet voices of the children chanted the "Amen" in the distance.

Much praise is due those who assisted in rendering the musical parts of the service. The entire selections were most happy; but we were particularly pleased with the Processional, the Te Deum, Jubilate and Litany Hymn. All the music was delightful, and the piano and organ used together was a very effective supplement to the artistic and beautiful singing. The service was rendered by Dr. Huske and his talented young assistant Rev. Robt. Strange. The litany being said by Dr. Huske, who seemed to *feel* its every petition. The sermon was preached by Mr. Strange, and was a pointed and earnest argument for the truth of the Resurrection and fully sustained his very enviable reputation as a preacher.

Evening Prayer was said at 8 o'clock; the altar was brilliant with many wax candles, and was a lovely object to look upon. The music, while not as elaborate as at the morning service, was touchingly sweet and beautiful.

Long will this Easter day live in the memory of all who were so fortunate as to be present at its celebration.

Sundry Observations.

The boys can fish now. The dogwood trees are in full bloom.

Mr. J. D. McNeill has had a new and neat platform built in front of his mill.

The completion of the tower and mansard roof on the new bank adds greatly to its fine appearance.

The boys have somewhat varied their amusements this season. "Kite time" beginning with them 1st of April instead of in March, as has always been the case heretofore.

The work on the residence of Mr. J. A. Pemberton, Jr., at the Court House square, is being rapidly pushed forward. The building fronts on the main street, and will add greatly to the appearance of that part of the city, when completed it will be one of the handsomest and most comfortable houses in the place.

Some miscreant placed an obstruction on the track of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway between here and Bennettsville near "McCall's" station last week. But for the fact of the discovery in time to stop the train a serious accident would probably have occurred. The train was the 4 o'clock passenger train. A short shrift and ready rope would be the deserved fate of such a villain if caught. The railroad authorities are using every effort to discover and capture the perpetrator of this dastardly deed.

It was a handsome group gathered in front of the fine new dry goods store on Hay street last week while Mr. Peterson was engaged in taking a photograph of the store. There was the dignified senior and sprightly junior proprietors, near them stood their popular salesman. Near the door on the pavement was a group of citizens discussing the affairs of the city, State and Nation, unconscious that their pictures were to be handed down the ages in connection with one of the evidences of Fayetteville's building boom. The young bondholder and capitalist stood reflectively twisting a piece of money in his hand. The debonair Doctor and gay young man of fashion were laughingly, conversing, while to their left near a pile of boxes stood a group of negroes, their swarthy complexion and odd costumes, rendering a rather grostesque appearance to the otherwise perfect picture.

We have heard lately of a novel invention by one of our citizens. It seems that up to this time no sure preventative against the ravages of crows has been discovered, but the invention of this gentlemen seems to fill the bill. The maching, or trap, is shaped like a double fan, with hinges at the handle. One side or fan is of solid wood, the other has the appearance of a skeleton fan, composed of strong springs and wires. On top of the wires a wire gauze is laid and on top of the gauze earth is lightly sifted, and on that a handful of corn is partly buried. The solid fan is also slightly covered with earth, the crow approaches, sees the corn, looks long and suspiciously, but finally with cautious steps approaches the corn, which is planted about the middle of the fan. Just as he decides it is all right, and picks up the first kernel or two the pressure of his feet on the wires springs the trap, up comes the other side and down on his head, falls the heavy fan with killing force. A few of these fans properly planted in a field will end the visits of numerous crows and effectually frighten the rest away.

The following beautiful lines were sent us for publication by one who has recently been sorely bereaved, the sender says "they have expressed so sweetly my own feelings," that she feels that others who have felt affliction's rod may receive comfort from them:

I murmur not, Father, my will is with Thee.
I knew at the first that my darling was Thine:
Hadst Thou taken him earlier! O Father, but see,
Thou hadst left him so long that I dreamed he was mine!

Thou hast taken the fairest—he was fairest to me—
Thou hast taken the fairest—'tis always Thy way,
Thou hast taken the dearest—was he dearest to Thee?
Thou art welcome, thrice welcome, yet woe is the day!

Thou hast honored my child by the speed of Thy choice,
Thou has crowned him with glory, overwhelmed him with mirth,
He sings up in Heaven with his sweet sounding voice,
While I, a saint's mother, am weeping on earth.

Yet oh, for that voice which is thrilling through Heaven,
One moment my ears with its music to take!
Oh no! not for worlds would I have him regiven,
Yet I long to have back what I would not retake!

I grudge, and grudge him not: Father Thou Knowest,
The foolish confusions of innocent sorrow;
It is thus in Thy husbandry, Saviour Thou sowest,
The grief of to-day for the grace of to-morrow.

Thou art blooming in Heaven, my Blossom, my Pride!
And thy beauty makes Jesus and angels more glad;
Saints' mothers have sung when their eldest born died,
Oh, why, my own saint, is thy mother so sad?

Go, go with God, with thy Saviour, my child!
Thou art His; I am His: and thy Sister is His:
But to-day thy fond mother with sorrow is wild,
To think that her child is an angel in bliss!

Oh, forgive me, dear Saviour, on Heaven's bright shore,
Should I still in my child find a separate joy;
While I lie in the light of Thy face evermore,
May I think Heaven brighter because of my child

A Merited Tribute.

JOHN SHAW.

The subject of these lines died in the town of Fayetteville, 13th of March, 1885, of acute indigestion, after two days suffering, in his sixty-ninth or seventieth year. He had been a citizen of Fayetteville for about forty-five years, being all that time, or nearly all, engaged in business which almost daily brought him in contact with the public in business relations. For thirty-two years he had been a member of the Methodist Church, a Steward continuously for twenty-six years, and for a great many years Secretary of the Sunday School.

By nature, he was a very modest man. By a stranger, his modesty might reasonably be construed into timidity and a shrinking from responsibility. But while he was a man of few words and never sought to thrust himself before the public, yet whenever necessity required, he always promptly put himself on what he believed to be the side of the right, and had the courage, in the fewest words, to maintain his position. On all great questions of morals, his position was never a matter of uncertainty of doubt in the minds of the people. He had the rare greatness of governing his tongue, never saying indiscreet and hurtful things. One of his most intimate friends, who had been intimately associated with him for many years, told us that he had never heard him speak unkindly of any one.

In every relation of life, he was kind and faithful. He was greatly devoted to his wife and children, always quietly but cheerfully and tenderly seeking to gratify every rational want. His was a delightful Christian home, where God was acknowledged, revered, and loved. His hearth stone was an altar on which the fires of a true and spiritual worship never went out. In business, he was scrupulously exact, of the highest integrity, and unswervingly honest. He belonged, conspicuously, to that class of men whose "*word* was as good as their *bond*." It is no extravagance to say, that no man ever lived or died in any community with a clearer record as a business man, than he. No man, so far as known, ever alleged aught against his exactness or business integrity while he lived, and we feel sure that no one would believe any one who should dare to do it now that he is dead. In Church finances, he always sought to discharge his obligation in full and at the earliest moment.

As a member of the church he was faithful in every relation. His religion was a matter of principle; and hence, his religious life was mocked by no temporizing with us, no vacillation, no compromising, no unevenness that mars the beauty of so many Christian lives but by an immediate, straightforward, steady, even-going, courageous discharge of Christian duty. He was uniform and constant in attedance upon public worship, and prompt at the post of duty as an officiary of the Church. He was one of those men who regarded all his religious obligations as sacredly binding, and whose religious life was marked by that same high integrity which characterized him in busines of a secular kind. While he was not demonstrative, yet he was deeply spiritual as shown by his devoutness, the flushed face and the moistened eye in the public worship of God, and at the home altar. His whole character was full, sound, and well developed. He came as near perhaps, as any one, of filling up the character of what the Scriptures mean by "a perfect man." He was one of those men at whose funeral the minister can confidently challenge criticism. His life was so consistent and beautiful that it elicited the admiration and praise of the most ungodly, and even the skeptical. "Being dead," he shall yet "speak." His "memory shall live." He was just one of those characters which any community must greatly miss. His place will be hard to fill. We shall miss him at his desk, in his pew, and in the Official Board of the Church. We shall rarely see his like again. But oh, how much more will he be missed at his own quiet fireside, and in the hearts of the dear ones sitting there under the shadow of a great gloom! But while they bewail their sad loss, how sweet the reflection to them must be, that he "*rests* from his *labors* and his works do follow him." To them we tender our most unaffected sympathy, and most prayerfully commend each one of them to the grace and mercy of Him who has promised to be a "Father to the fatherless and a husband to the widow;" who is able to keep them from falling, and to preserve them blameless to the coming of the Son of man." Your way may be dark and lonely now, but His "purposes ripen fast" and soon you may be ushered into the splendors of

"That land of pure delight
Where saints immortal reign,
Where infinite day excludes the night,
And pleasures banish pain.

There everlasting spring abides,
And never withering flowers,
Death, like an arrow sea, divides
This heavenly land of ours."

—*Methodist Advance.*

Tribute of Respect.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his wise providence to remove from our midst our much beloved brother, JOHN SHAW, therefore

Resolved, 1. That in the death of Bro. Shaw our Sunday School has lost one of its most esteemed and efficient officers, the Church and community one of its most honored citizens.

Resolved, 2. That we tender our sincere sympathy to his bereaved and afflicted family, commending them to that God who has promised to be a father to the fatherless and the widows' God, praying that this sad bereavement may be sanctified to their good.

Resolved, 3. That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Sunday School to perpetuate the memory of our departed brother.

Resolved, 4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family as an evidence of our high appreciation of the honored dead, and our unfeigned sympathy for the sorrowing survivors.

Resolved, 5. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the *North Carolina Christian Advocate*, the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, and *Sun*, for publication.

J. C. THOMSON,
H. WHALEY,
W. H. HOLLAND, } Com.

March 22, 1885.

CHANGE OF POST OFFICE ADDRESS.—After April 15th, 1885, the Post Office address of Rev. J. P. McPherson will be changed from Fayetteville, N. C., to Jonesborough, Moore County, N. C. Correspondents and editors will please note this change, which is made to be nearer his field of labor, and to save expense by living on his farm near Jonesboro, N. C.

Respectfully,
J. P. McPHERSON.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 31st, 1885.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A BEAUTIFUL CHILD IS THE PRIDE of the household. Worms will darken its complexion and ruin its health. Save it, Oh! save it. One or two doses of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will set all things right again.

Not a Single Gray Hair.

"You may laugh and think me a vain thing," writes Mrs. J. R. C., of San Francisco, to a friend in this city, "but I have not a gray hair in my head, and yet (sad to say) I am fifty and a day. Recently my hair was not only quite gray but quite thin too. Parker's Hair Balsam—made in New York. I think—did wonders for me. Try it if you have occasion. It really does what I say, and restores the color also." Not a dye, not greasy, highly perfumed. Only reliable 50 cent dressing.

Such Works at the Near Approach of Spring.

The readers of the papers everywhere are, no doubt, acquainted by this time with the fact that the world-renowned Louisiana State Lottery draws on the second Tuesday of every month, (the next on April 14th, will be the 179th Grand Monthly Drawing) at New Orleans, La., but they should also take note that $26,500 will be scattered among those who buy tickets at $5.00 each, or $1.00 fractional parts, of which they can learn fully on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

Cheer Up! Help is at Hand.

"I'm afraid I shall have to be taken to a hospital or to the poorhouse. I've been sick so long that my husband, good and patient as he is, can't stand the worry and expense much longer." No, you won't dear wife and mother. See what Parker's Tonic will do for you. Plenty of women as badly off as you are, have been rescued almost from the grave by it. It will build you up, curing all ailments of the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is simple, pleasant and safe.

Read the following from one of the most prominent and best known physicians and farmers in South Carolina. He writes, "That a negro girl 10 years old near him, took two or three doses of the 'WORM KILLER,' and passed 366 worms."

R. H. EDMUNDS, M. D.
Dated Ridgeway, S. C., May 26th, 1884.
111 3t

Mr. H. M. McDonald, LaGrange, N. C., says, Dr. Boykins "WORM KILLER" Brought over 100 worms from one child in his neighborhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more of it than all other worm medicine.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Do not let your Druggist or General Dealer put you off with some *other*. Ask for "Boykin's Worm Killer," and get it. 111-3t

Mercury and Potash Vanquished.

Mr. Wiley F. Hood, known to almost every man, woman and child in Athens, bears the following testimony as to the virtues of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.):

For twelve years I suffered from mercurial poison, with all of its torturing pains. I was treated by several physicians, and was dosed on iodide of potassium abundantly. This treatment increased my trouble. My blood was thoroughly infected; my skin was thick and yellow; my stomach was weak so that I could not retain my food; my person was broken out with sores which became offensive ulcers, and my strength was gone. Mercury brought on rheumatism, and potash had ruined my stomach, and I thought there was was nothing left for me to do but to die—so thought many of my friends as I went hobbling along the street. I tried all the remedies within reach, but to no avail. At last a friend suggested the use of Swift's Specific. Like many other drowning men, I was ready to catch at any straw that came in sight. I procured six bottles from Dr. Long. The first bottle gave me hope. The nausea of the stomach disappeared, and by the time I had taken the third the hard lumps on my neck went; the ulcers were healed; my complexion cleared up, my skin smoothed off, and my strength began to return. I have taken in all about thirty bottles. It has made a new man of me. I am a man of 63 years, but am strong and vigorous, eat anything and do any kind of work. I am sound and well. It is my honest opinion that Swift's Specific has taken me from the grave's mouth and added many years to my life. I would recommend it to suffering humanity everywhere, not as a universal panacea for all diseases, but as a specific for blood and skin diseases, such as blood poison, rheumatism, scrofula, eczema, tetter and catarrah, for I have seen it tried on most all of these. I am ready and more than willing to answer all inquiries tending to the above points. I am well known in Athens, and refer to any one or all of the old citizens of this city. WILEY F. HOOD, Athens, Ga.

Jan. 5, 1885.

The Best in the Market.

I have been afflicted with a blood humor and indigestion for fifteen years. I have used various medicines, but with little purpose. I have received more benefit from Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) than anything else I have ever taken. It is the best blood purifier on the market.

A. J. BROOKS,
Feb. 13, 1885. Round Rock Tex.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	50@65
Hog Round,	11@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@5
Sides,	7½@8	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3@4
Hams,	14@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@00	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.75
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	50@60
COTTON TIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, bush	1.25@1.35
CHICKENS—	30@00	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	11½@12½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6¾
N. C. Fam.	$4.00@4.50	Granulated,	7¼@8
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7¼@00
FODDER—	65@75	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	70@75	WOOL—	15@00
Oats,	60@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 80	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	80@85	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	10½@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	25@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2.30.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, April—7 4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 29 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at 92½ cts. for Strained and 97½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.20 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—D M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

A CIRCULAR

To My Friends and the Public Generally.

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORMING you that, after a service of over 15 years with Col. J. A. Pemberton, I have now connected myself with Messrs. ROSE & LEAK, where I hope to have the pleasure of greeting you and all my old friends and customers.

Now that Col. Pemberton is about to retire from the Dry Goods business, I trust that it is not asking too much of you and others whom I have waited upon so long that you will permit me to continue to serve you in my new place of business.

Messrs. ROSE & LEAK have a full stock, and intend in a few days to visit the Northern Cities for Spring and Summer Goods. I will soon, then, be prepared to supply any demand for all kinds of goods usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods Store, including Fine Shoes, Hats and other lines.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from offering to you and to all my friends my sincere thanks for the confidence that has been reposed in me, and for your liberal patronage. Hoping to long enjoy a continuation of both, I am,

Very respectfully,
W. B. McMILLAN,
With Rose & Leak.

April 9, 1885. It

Williams Hall

Monday Night April 13,

For the benefit of the F. I. L. I. Co.,

EBONY INVINCIBLES,

In a new and unique programme of select negro minstreley.

New Songs and Choruses, Comic Songs, Negro Melodies, New Jokes and Harmless Personalities.

The Wonderful Telephone

produced with great success by the Great San Francisco Minstrels.

Laughable Burlesques

on local objects. A treat is in store for all who witness this performance. Then fail not to come.

A detachment of the F. I. L. I. Co. will be on hand to suppress the small boys.

Admission 35 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents.
Children 25 cents.
Reserved seats on sale at Sedberry's Drug Store.
Doors open 7½ o'clock. Performance commences promptly at 8 o'clock.

April 9, 1885. It

NEW PROCESS BREAD MAKING.

MRS. BANKS BEGS TO STATE TO HER customers she has purchased the London Scotch Snow Flake Yeast Receipt, saving time and labor, and will enable her to sell bread at 5 cents per loaf; Breakfast and Tea Rolls at 10 cents per dozen. Breads delivered when requested.

April 9, 1885. 113-tf

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING, containing five rooms, pleasantly located. Apply to
Mrs. M. A. BAKER.

April 9, 1885. It

JUST RECEIVED,

SCOTCH ALE, IRISH ALE AND SMITH India Pale Ale, on draught, by quart or gallon. Also Port, Sherry and Madira Wines, direct from Custom House, New York.

W. J. McDONALD, Jr.

April 9, 1885. 113-2t

Fayetteville, N. C., }
APRIL 7, 1885. }

To the Chm'n of Board of County Commissioners:

DEAR SIR:—You will please have the order for an election for Fayetteville Graded School rescinded and oblige,

Yours very respectfully,
A. B. WILLIAMS,
Chairman of F. G. School.

IN ACCORDANCE with above request, the order for election is rescinded. Signed
T. G. HALL, Chairman.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

April 9, 1885. It

IN NEW QUARTERS!

I WOULD ANNOUNCE THAT I AM TEMporarily located in the corner store next to the Market, known as KYLE'S corner, where I will be happy to see my friends and customers.

NEW FRESH GOODS.

My present stock has all been purchased in the last few weeks, and consequently is the most desirable assortment to select from in the city. It comprises everything usually found in a well appointed Dry Goods Store, and an examination of it is solicited.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FRANK W. THORNTON.

Feb'y 19, 1885. 105-tf

Sheriff's Sale.

ON MONDAY the 4th day of May, A. D., 1885, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for cash, a tract of Land in Cumberland county, containing about 280 acres, and bounded as follows: In Black River Township adjoining the lands of Williams and others, and known as "the Sandy M. Stewart land," to satisfy an execution in my hands for collection against S. M. Stewart, and which has been levied on said land as the property of said S. M. Stewart.

NEILL McQUEEN, Sheriff.

April 9, 1885. 113-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

ON MONDAY, the 4th day of May, A. D., 1885, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for cash, three tracts of Land in Cumberland county, bounded as follows:

1st Tract—150 acres on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, Cross Creek and Wolf-Swamp, bounded as in deed recorded in Book V. No. 3, page 11.

2d Tract—One Lot on north side of Cherry street, in Fayetteville, adjoining Lomack and others; said lot being known as "the Bebee Lot." See deed in Book "O," No. 3, page 130.

3rd Tract—About 25 acres, being lot No. 4 of the D. M. Melvin land. See deed, Book "S.," No. 3, page 362, from Thomas McLeran and wife to W. D. Smith, to satisfy certain executions in my hands for collection against W. D. Smith and J. M. Smith, and which has been levied on said land as the property of said W. D. Smith and J. M. Smith.

NEILL McQUEEN, Sheriff.

April 9, 1885 113-4t

Commissioner's Sale of Town Property.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of Cumberland Superior Court, I as Commissioner appointed by said court, will on the 9th day of May, 1885, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Fayetteville, expose at sale by public action the house and lot, viz: beginning at Chrisholms northeast corner on the creek, then along his line 81 feet, thence along Old Street 74 feet, thence parallel with Chrisholm's or first described line 76 feet to the creek, thence up the creek to the beginning. Described in deed for the same, registered in Book E., No. 3, page 99.

Terms of sale one-fourth cash, balance on credit of six months, bond with approved security, Title reserved till payment.

B. C. GORHAM, Commissioner.

April 9, 1885. 113-4t

VARIETY STORE.

MRS. JOHN SHAW BEGS TO INFORM her friends and the public generally that she has just opened in the office recently occupied by Dr. John Small, a store for the sale of

Notions and General Varieties,

Notions, Confectionery, Hoisery, Handkerchiefs, Toilet Articles and a number of 10 Cent Goods, as well as a great many other articles too numerous to name, will be constantly on hand.

The public are requested to examine these goods, which will be cheerfully shown to all who desire, and satisfaction guaranteed both

NEW LAWS.

Confederate Soldiers Pensioned.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF CERTAIN SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina Carolina:

SECTION 1. There shall be paid out of the treasury of the State of North Carolina, on the warrant of the Auditor, the sum of thirty dollars annually to every person who is and shall be a resident of this State, who lost a leg, an eye or a arm, or who is now otherwise incapitated for manual labor by reason of a wound received while in the discharge of his duty as a soldier or sailor of North Carolina in the service of the Confederate States of America during the war between the States: *Provided*, the said person shall own less than five hundred dollars' worth of property listed for taxation.

2. That the provisions of this act shall apply to the widow (remaining unmarried) of any deceased officer, soldier or sailor who lost his life while a citizen of this State or Confederate States during the late war between the States; and such widow shall be entitled to the benefits and subject to the restrictions and limitations of this act in like manner as the disabled officers, solders and sailors herein mentioned.

3. That this act shall not be construed to deprive *bona fide* citizens of North Carolina who enlisted in other States than North Carolina, in the service of the Confederate State, from the benefits of the appropriation herein made.

4. That not more than thirty thousand dollars per annum shall be expended under the provisions of this act, and if it shall be found on ascertaining the number of beneficiaries under this act, that they exceed one thousand, then in that event the sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be paid to such beneficiaries in equal parts.

5. That before any officer, soldier or sailor shall receive any part of the annual appropriation hereinfore made, he shall, on or before the first Monday in July of every year, file with the County Commissioner of the county wherein he resides, who, together with the sheriff and the clerk of the Superior Court of said county, shall constitute a board of inquiry, an application for relief setting forth in detail the company and regiment or batallon in which he served at the time of receiving the wound, the time and place of receiving the wound, whether is holding an office in the State, United States, or county, from which he is receiving the sum of three hundred dollars in fees or as a salary, whether he is worth in his own right, or in the right of his wife, property at assessed value for taxation to the amount of five hundred dollars, and whether he is receiving any aid from the State of North Carolina under any other statute providing for the relief of the maimed and blind soldiers of the State, and whether he is a citizen of the State of North Carolina; which said application shall be verified by the oath of the applicant made before any one empowered by law to administer oaths, and shall be accompanied by the affidavit of one or more credible witnesses, stating that he or they verily believe the applicant to be the identical person named in the application, and that the facts stated in the application are true. And when the board of injury is satisfied with the justness of the claim made by the applicant, they shall so certify the same to the Auditor of the State under their hands and seals, and the seal of the Superior Court of their county, which shall be impressed by the clerk of the Superior Court of the county: *Provided*, that for the services herein required of the clerks of the Superior Court they shall receive no fees whatever, and there shall accompany said certificate so sent to the Auditor of the State the application, affidavits and proofs taken by them, which said papers shall be kept on file in the Auditor's office; and the Governor, Attorney General and Audttor shall be constituted a board of inquiry, and it shall be their duty to examine each case, and for this purpose they may take other testimony than that set up by the local boards, and such as are approved by the State board shall be paid by the Treasurer upon the warrant of the Auditor.

6. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the Superior Court of the county where the application is filed, to forward to the Auditor of the State, immediately after making the certificate as required in section four of this act, and before the first Monday in August, 1885, and every year thereafter, the application and proofs and certificates and upon the State board of inquiry being satisfied of the truth and genuineness of the application, the Auditor shall issue his warrant on the State Treasurer for the same.

7. After an application has been once passed upon and allowed by the county and State boards of inquiry of the State; it shall be necessary only for the applicant to file with the Auditor of the State a certificate from the clerk of the Superior Superior Court of the county in which his application was originally filed, setting forth that the applicant is the identical person named in the original application which is on file in the Auditor's office, and that the applicant is alive, but still disabled and a citizen of this State, and still entitled to the benefits of this act, which certificate may be passed upon by the State board of inquiry upon suggestions of fraud before the Auditor draws his warrant upon said certificate.

8. That no warrant shall be issued for any sum appropriated under this act in favor of any applicant until after the first day of September. No soldier, officer or sailor shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, except upon his own application, or, in case he is insane or lunatic, upon the application of his guardian or committee having charge of him, as herein provided.

9. That no officer, soldier or sailor, holding a national, State or county office, which pays annually a salary or fees the sum of three hundred dollars, or who owns in his own right, or in the right of his wife, property of the value of five hundred dollars as assessed for taxation, or who is receiving aid from the State under any act providing for the relief of soldiers who are blind or maimed, shall be entitled to any of the benefits of this act.

10. That this act shall not be so construed as to repeal any act providing for the relief of soldiers wounded or blind, and who do not participate in any of the benefits of this act.

12. The Auditor of the State shall provide a form of application according to the terms of this act, and the Auditor is hereby authorized and instructed to have the same printed and sent to the registers of deeds of the several counties of the State for the use of applicants.

13. Any person who shall speculate or purchase for a less sum than that to which each may be entitled, the claims of any soldier or sailor, or widow of a deceased soldier or sailor, allowed under the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court.

13. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification: *Provided*, that this act shall not apply to any person receiving a pension from any other State.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 11th day of March, A. D. 1885.

The State Auditor's Instructions.

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., March 27.

The act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified the 11th day of March, 1885, entitled an act for the relief of certain solders of the war between the States, commonly known as the pension act, provides:

1. That thirty thousand dollars shall be annually appropriated for distribution among (1) the soldiers who are now and shall be residents of the State, and who lost an arm, an eye or a leg, or who are now otherwise incapacitated for manual labor by reason of wounds received while in the discharge of duty as a soldier or sailor of North Carolina in the service of the Confederate States in the war between the States, and (2) the widow (remaining unmarried) of any deceased officer, soldier or sailor who lost his life while a citizen of this State, and in the military service of this State or Confederate States during said war.

2. If the number of persons entitled to share in the distribution of this sum shall not exceed one thousand, each person shall be paid thirty dollars—in no event he or she can receive more. If the number shall exceed one thousand, then the appropriation is to be divided *pro rata* amongst them.

3. No one will be entitled to receive any part of the fund who shall (1) be the owner, either in his own or the right of his wife of property the value of which as assessed for taxation is more than five hundred dollars, (2) who is not a resident of this State, or (3) who holds a National, State or county office which pays annually a salary or fees to the amount of three hundred dollars; or (4) who is receiving aid from the State under any act providing for the relief of soldiers who are blind or maimed.

4. Blanks and forms will be furnished to persons desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of this act, on application to the registers of deeds of the counties of this State.

5. All applications for pensions shall be filed with the board of commissioners of the county wherein the applicant resides on or before the first Monday in July of any year.

6. The applicant must show "forth in detail the company and regiment or batalion in which he served at the time of receiving the wound, the time and place of receiving the wound, whether he is holding an office in the State, United States or county, from which he is receiving the sum of $300 in fees or as a salary, whether he is worth in his own right or the right of his wife property at its assessed value for taxation to the amount of $500, and whether he is receiving any aid from the State of North Carolina under any other statute providing for the relief of the maimed and blind soldiers of the State, and whether he is a citizen of the State of North Carolina; and said application shall be verified by the oath of the applicant, made before any one empowered by law to administer oaths, and shall be accompanied by the affidavit of one or more credible witnesses, stating that he or they verily believe the applicant to be the identical person named in the application and that the facts stated in the application are true."

7. All applications shall be forwarded and filed with the Auditor of the State on or before the first Monday in August of the year.

8. No distribution of the fund will be made until after the first day of September in each year.

Very respectfully,
W. P. ROBERTS,
Auditor of State.

An Act to Establish a Tax Commission.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. The Governor is hereby authorized and instructed to appoint three competent men as a tax commission, whose duty it shall be to thoroughly investigate the subject of taxation and report a bill for listing, assessing, equalization and collection of taxes and also for the sale of real and personal property for taxes, and such other subjects in regard to taxation that they may deem proper for the best interest of the State.

2. The tax commission shall make their report to the Governor by October the 25th, 1886, and the Governor is requested to have said bill and its reports published, and also furnish copies of said bill and reports to the members elect of the next General Assembly, and also to each newspaper in this State, and the Governor shall transmit said bill and reports to the next General Assembly.

3. The tax commission shall meet as often as they may deem proper, and each member shall be allowed five hundred dollars and actual traveling expenses to be paid out of the State treasury.

4. All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 9th day of March, A. D., 1885.

Durham will give $20,600 if the recently established State Industrial School is established there.

Bill Nye's Letter to the New President.

Dear Sir: The painful duty of turning over to you the administration of these United States, and the key to the front door of the White House, has been assigned to me. You will find the key hanging inside the storm door, and the cisternpole up stairs in the haymow of the barn. It is expected that you will make such changes in your Cabinet and other furniture as may see fit. The asparagus bed, however, will need a little top-dressing in the spring, and you can do as you see fit about putting pillow-shams on the pieplant bed. In your attitude toward foreign powers, you will, of course, have your own ideas, and a suggestion from me at this time would be entirely out of place. Govern the people with a firm yet gentle hand, and put a little rat poison down in the cellar where it will do the most good.

I have made a great many suggestions to the Arthur administration relative to the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Department of the Interior to that of the sweet by-and-by. The Indian, I may say, has been a great source of annoyance to me, several of their number having jumped one of my most valuable mining claims on White River. Still I do not complain of that. This mine, however, I am convinced, would be a good paying property if properly worked, and should you at any time wish to take the regular army, and such other help as you may need, and recapture it from our red brothers, I would be glad to give you a controlling interest in it.

You will observe, on taking possession of the Administration, that the navy is a little weather beaten and wormy. I would suggest that it be newly painted in the spring. If it had been my good fortune to receive a majority of the suffrages of the people for the office which you now hold, I should have painted the navy red. Still, that need not influence you in the course which you see fit to adopt.

You will find all papers in their appropriate pigeon-holes and a small jar of cucumber pickles in the cellar, which were left over, to which you will be perfectly welcome. The asperities and heart burnings that were the immediate result of a hot and unusually bitter campaign are now all buried. Take these pickles and use them as though they were your own. They are none too good for you. You deserve them. We may differ politivally, but that need not interfere with our warm personal friendship.

You will also find a half ton of coal left over, an old axe in the woodshed, which a man from Ohio left with us to have ground. Of course you do not make a business of receiving presents but cannot refuse to receive these as a slight testimonial of regard to you, and not in the nature of a bribe.

There are many affairs of great moment which I have not enumerated in this brief letter, because I felt some little delicacy and timidity about appearing to be at all dictatorial or officious about a matter wherein the public might possibly charge me with interference.

I hope you will receive the foregoing in a friedly spirit, and whatever your convictions may be upon great questions of national interest, either foreign or domestic, that you will not undertake to blow out the gas on retiring, and that you will in other ways realize the fond anticipations which are now cherished on your behalf, by a mighty people whose aggreated eye is now fixed on to you. BILL NYE.

P. S.—You will be a little surprised, no doubt, to find no soap in the laundry or bath rooms. It probably got into the campaign in some way and was absorbed. B. N.

Timely Aid from An Unexpected Source.

A few evenings ago a weary, footsore Irish peddler presented himself at the house of two ladies who live by themselves, near Rocky Springs, in Stanly county, and asked for a night's lodging. The ladies felt apprehensive, and declined to entertain him, but he told so pitiful a tale of being broken down and unable to proceed further, that he finally prevailed on them to let him stay. He told them that, if they were afraid of him, they might "lock him up" in a back room. Almost as soon as he got his supper, the peddler retired and the door was promptly locked on him. About an hour or two after the peddler retired, when he was supposed to be asleep, a noise was heard on the outside, and in a few moments' time, without ceremony, in walked a big buck negro; with a bludgeon in his hand. He cautioned the ladies to be perfectly quiet and to make no effort to give an alarm or he would instantly murder them both. He then demanded their money. One of the ladies, who appears to have had unusual presence of mind, told him that they did not have but little money, and what they did have, they needed for themselves. He replied that he knew they did have momey and that he intended to have it—that he knew they had forty dollars which they had received from a party in the neighborhood—money which he had borrowed from them some time previous—that he knew they had more money besides and that he intended to have it or kill them. At this juncture he advanced upon her menancingly, whereupon the lady quietly informed him that, if he would have it, she supposed she would have to give it to him. She then started to get the money; turning to the room wherein was lodged the peddler. The Irishman, who had overheard the conversation, had quietly arisen, dressed himself and stood in readiness. The negro was in the act of laying violent hands on the lady when she unbarred the door and out stepped the Irishman with pistol in his hand. At the sight of this sudden and unexpected appropriation, the negro fell back aghast, but not in time to escape the bullet from the Irishman's pistol, which went whistling through his heart. The negro fell with a groan and died almost instantly. On examination the would-be robber and murderer proved not to be negro at all, but a white man—one of the ladies' nearest neighbors, who had thus disguised himself for the purpose of committing a dastardly crime and having it accredited to some unknown negro.—*Wadesboro Intelligencer.*

Mr. Mark H. Hoke, a well known citizen of Lincolnton, died at his home in that place, of dropsy. He was a brother of Gen. Hoke, of Raleigh.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Man's Blindness.

Mrs. Mary Wheeloch, wife of that old pioneer and eminently respected citizen of that name, leaned over the banisters the other morning and answered him.

"The shears? Why they are right down there somewhere. I was using them not five minutes ago."

The Major wanted them to trim off a horse blanket at the barn, and he marched into the sitting room and up to the family work basket. Of course they were there. He tumbled a ball of yarn, a paper of pins, a half made garment, a button box and a pin cushion off on the floor, made a dive among bodkins, worsted, thread and darning needles, and the shears didn't turn up. He stood the work basket on its head out it was no good. Then he went over to the what-not and raked off three or four photographs, rattled down a lot of shells and knocked off two books, but the shears were not there. He was red in the face as he went into the hall and called out:

"I can't find hide or hair of 'em, and I don't believe you ever had any!"

"Now look again—that's a good man," she replied. "I know they are right there."

The Major got down on his hands and knees and looked under the lounge. No shears. Then he stood up and looked on the mantel. The nearest approach to shears there was a bent hair pin. Then he walked around and surveyed each window sill and gave the work basket another racket.

"I tell you there ain't no shears here, or else I'm blinder'n a bat!" he shouted from the hall after he had given the hall tree a looking over.

"Why, Major, how impatient you are!"

"There's no impatience about it!. I tell you the sheares ain't here! No one can ever find anything in this house! I had to look a straight hour the other day to find a gimlet!"

"If you don't see them in the bed room I'll come down."

He entered the bed room, glanced over the bureau and stand, pulled the shams off the pillows and whirled the pillows around and then took down a hair oil bottle from a bracket and looked into it. The shears were not in the bottle or anywhere else.

Stay! They might have been carried under the bed by the mysterious household tide which carries articles from room to room in an invisible manner. He crawled under, bumping his head on the slats, got dust in his throat, and was backing out with blood in his eyes when his wife called out;

"Why what on earth are you after?"

"After! After!" he shouted, as he almost coughed his head off—"I'm after them infernal shears!"

"Why, here they are! They are lying in my sewing chair, right in plain sight."

"I don't believe it—I'll never believe it! I looked into that chair over ten thousand times!"

"Well, there they are."

"It's no such thing! You've lost 'em or pawned 'em or traded 'em for gum. You've no more order in your house than an old cooper shop!"

He walked past the chair into the hall and was going out when she called:

"Dear, aren't you going to take the shears?"

"Shears! What sheats! I'm going over to the store and buy me a pair of shears, and if any human being in this house ever puts a finger on 'em they'll suffer for it! I'll see if I can't have a pair of shears in my house after being married for upwards of forty-three years!"

And he pulled down his hat and slammed the door with all his might as he went out.—*Detroit Free Press.*

WHAT THE WOMEN THINK OF CLEVELAND.—"President Cleveland has perfectly lovely eyes," remarked a Louisville society belle, who is just back from Washington.

"Indeed," said her listener.

"Yes, and the prettiest teeth you ever saw. They glisten like pearls, and he knows how to show them, for he is always smiling in the most fascinating manner imaginable. His cheeks are rosy, too, and he has a beautiful dimple in his chin, to say nothing of a superb moustache and a hand as soft and white as a woman's. All in all, he is a very handsome man, and just the sort of a fellow to keep the women at his feet. He knows his powers of fascination well, and is as vain as a peacock. I don't mean that he is vain in the ordinary way. Just the opposite. His vanity is of the autocratic, dignified sort that is sometimes called self-respect, and it pleases rather than offends."

"Is he easily impressed by women?"

"Not a bit of it. I tried him desperately at the ball, but he wouldn't flirt at all."

"But if he should ever come to Louisville," added this most charming young lady, sotto voco, "we'll bring him down."—*Louisville Commercial.*

THE GLORY OF SMALL STATES.—We observe with something of regret that our esteemed contemporary, the New York *World*, is disposed to gird at Maryland as a "small State," and to intimate that the "small States" are getting too many appointments. In matters of this sort it is not size, but brains that count. The "small State" of Maryland was called on to run the campaign, and Senator Gorman received a banquet for its success. When tone and style were needed in a Minister to France the choice naturally fell on Gov. McLane, of Maryland. When civil-service reform was to be carried out the Administration naturally selected Mr. Eugene Higgins, of Maryland.—*Balt. American.*

THE STRING OF FRANKLIN'S KITE.—The New Hanover Colony Historical Society has been recently presented with a piece of the cord which was attached to the famous kite which Benjamin Franklin flew in 1750, and through which he brought electricity from the clouds. It is apparently linen twist through which is passed a fine copper wire. Its authenticity is vouched for—it has been in the possession of the donor for fifty years.

A SAD DEATH.—Three of the children of Mr. J. R. Brooks, of Matthews township, were sick recently, and a dose of Kellogg's vermifuge was given to each of them which seemed to stupify them. Two of them with difficulty aroused from their stupor and recovered, but the third one, a bright five year old boy, never rallied, but finally died.—*Chatham Record.*

COTTON PLANTERS.

I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR BOTH COX'S and Eclipse

Cotton PLanters

in this market, and offer them at manufacturer's prices. These Planters are conceded to be best sold in the State, and those in need will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A full stock of various brands of Fertilizers still on hand.

In addition I beg to call attention to my large stock of

GROCERIES, WAGONS,

Plows,

and General Supplies.

I invite your special attention to the merits of the

Tennessee Wagon

and

Boy Dixie Plow.

The one almost indispensable from the other where a reliable Wagon or Plow is desired. While I do not profess to be specially a "Leader" or "Headquarters" in any particular line that I advertise, yet results shew that I am neither slow to appreciate the merits of reliable goods, or behind others in their sales. And such articles as are usually kept in a first class Grocery or Commission House I have always in stock, and will be pleased to see or quote you prices.

Respectfully,

R. M. NIMOCKS.

March 26, 1885. 111-tf

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. II.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 *A. M., Monday, January* 19*th*, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:09 "	3:25 "
Ore Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:31 "	5:40 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m.
Liberty,	10:56 a. m.	11:06 "
Ore Hill,	11:59 "	12:05 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:36 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:45 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Jan 15, 1885. 101-

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.,
Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

J. E. GARRETT, Book and Job Printer,

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Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

JAMES D. WORRELL.

Jan. 30, 1884. 5-2

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April 29, 1880. 2-1f

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Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

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D. W. TOWNSEND,
Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.
Jan 22 1885. 102-6m

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art-Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

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Jan 15, 1885 101-tf

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A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

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A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

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Nov 13, 1884 93tf